BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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" " 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16, 1864.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

We received no telegraphic news before going to press.

PEACE—MR. WRIGHT—THE PRESS.—The Resolution introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Wright of this State, may have been suggested by a wiser head than his own. The purpose of those whom Mr. Wright represents is simply to give Fernando Wood and his party a platform on which to make the next struggle for the Presidency. In this purpose of Mr. Wright we concur, and would heartily co-operate if his resolutions were somewhat clearer. They squint at reconstruction, which is a very different process from the "re-organization" of all the Governments on this continent.

In private circles at Richmond we believe that the Resolutions of Mr. Wright are known as the "Discord Resolutions." We hope that the "Discord" will be originated on the right side of the line. Similar resolutions, and for like purposes, to those of Mr. Wright were proposed some time ago in secret session by two of the ablest men in Congress, whether in the Senate or House we need not state; but that body was too stupid to see the value of diplomacy in legislation.

If the Military Bill gets back to the Senate, Mr. Wigfall will stand by the Press. If not, and we are correctly advised, newspapers are defunct. It is generally thought that the lower House is "clean gone daft."—*Atlanta Register.*

THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.—Bishop Atkinson recently delivered a discourse in Warrenton, setting forth the certainty of a day of judgment and the uncertainty as to the precise time of its coming, but pointing out signs in the present condition of the world that that day is not far off.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and off the N. C Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb 13-tf

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at
Jan 6-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt o $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

$250 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER AT GRAham, N. C, on the 1st inst., my negro man LOUIS. He is black, thirty-five years of age, about five feet eight inches high, has thick lips, and is inclined to be bald, has lost one of his front teeth and another leans outward. No doubt he will endeavor to reach Newbern, where he was raised. The above reward of two hundred and fifty dollars, will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I can get him.

W. W. CLARK,
Feb 10-tf Graham, N. C.

$50 REWARD—RANAWAY, LOST OR STOLEN.

MY SMALL NEGRO BOY, SAM, DISAPPEARED from my residence in this city on Monday, the 11th of January, and has not been heard of since. He is thin, black and has a very intelligent face. Aged 11 years.—Wore a striped cap, dark woolen jacket and white pantaloons. The above reward is offered for his recovery.
Jan 26-tf H. R. BRYAN.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

PLANTATION FOR RENT.

NO. 1 PLANTATION FOR RENT, 3½ MILES East of Greensboro, N. C.—about 100 acres of good corn land, large and comfortable dwelling, negro houses, large barn and stables, and all other out-houses, will be rented on good terms. Apply to me at Greensboro,
Feb 8-tw* J. H. TARPLEY.

WANTED,

NOTES OF THE FOLLOWING BANKS:
Bank of North Carolina,
" " Charlotte,
" " Cape Fear,
" " Wadesboro,
Farmers Bank of N. C.

We will redeem the above notes at the rate of one for four in silver coin. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Jan 28-tf

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22-3m. Surgeon General, N. C

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, FEB. 16, 1864. NO. 83.

THE IMPRESSMENT OF MEAT.

The following is the bill passed by Congress for the impressment of meat for the army:

"*A Bill to be entitled 'An act to authorize the impressment of meat for the use of the army, under certain circumstances.'*"

"SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That whenever the President shall declare that the public exigencies render it necessary, impressments of meat, for the use of the army, may be made from any supplies that may exist in the country, under the express condition that just compensation shall be afforded to the owner of the meat taken or impressed, and subject to the following restrictions and limitations:

SECTION 2. The power to direct such impresment shall be conferred upon the Secretary of War; but he shall not reduce the supplies of any person below one-half of the quantity usually allowed for the support of himself, his family and dependants for the year. He shall exercise the said power by orders directed to the officers or agents he may employ, who shall have explicit instructions as to the mode of its execution, and injuctions that the same shall not be abused.

SECTION 3. That these orders shall direct that a notice shall be given to the owners of the meat needed, his bailee or other agent, declaring the quantity required, the price offered, the existence of a necessity, and whether possession is to be taken of the same immediately, and with whom the risk of the safe keeping is to be, pending the negotiation, and in what manner the compensation shall be settled, in case the offer is not accepted—service of which notice shall be a condition precedent to any impressment or seizure by the impressing officer.

"SECTION 4. That upon the service of this notice upon the owner of any meat liable to impressment, the owner shall hold the same, subject to the claim of the Confederate States, and shall be entitled to just compensation, according to the provisions of this act; and if the necessity is declared by the impressing officer to be urgent, he shall deliver the possession to the impressing officer upon his demand, who shall give a receipt therefor, as provided in the sixth section of this act.

"SECTION 5. That for the ascertainment of the quantity of meat liable to impressment under this act, and also for just compensation for the same, where the owner and the impressing officer cannot agree, the impressing officer shall appoint one loyal and disinterested citizen of the county, district or parish, in which the meat impressed shall be at the time of impressment, and the owner of the meat so impressed, his agent, or other bailee shall appoint another, who shall, upon oath, ascertain the quantity liable to impressment, and the value of the same at the date of the notice served upon the party, which oath may be administered by the impressing officer, and which ascertainment of the quantity and value shall be conclusive evidence thereof; and if the assessors cannot agree, they may associate with them a third person, of like qualification, to make said assessment.

"SECTION 6. That whenever an impressment shall be made, under this act, it shall be the duty of the impressing officer to give an official certificate, showing the quantity taken, the company, battalion, regiment or other command, for whose use it is required, the compensation to be paid, the circumstances of necessity that existed, which certificate shall be evidence of a claim against the Confederate States, and shall be promptly paid by the disbusing officer of the command for which the meat was taken, or by the chief of the bureau having charge of disbursements for similar objects."

A correspondent of the *Appeal*, writing from Jackson, on the 2d, says: "Gen. Polk is showing an activity and shrewdness that I did not expect." The next we hear of Gen. Polk he has given up Jackson to the Yankees, fall's back and has embargoed the telegraph, all very bad signs for an active, shrewd commander. If Gen. Polk cannot hold Jackson, he cannot hold Mississippi—that's clear. The Spring campaign, now at hand, will decide the fate of this State—at least for the present.

WAKE COUNTY COURT.—The February Term commenced yesterday. A majority of the Megistrates being assembled for the transaction of County business, F. J. Hutchings was re-elected County Trustree, Q. Busbee was elected County Attorney and T. H. Briggs and M. C. Rogers, renewed their bonds as Coroners. We heard of no other business of public importance. The usual number of country people were in town and the streets presented an animated appearance.

The "Lenoir Braves," Capt. Ezzell, 40th Regiment N. C. Troops, have re-enlisted for the war. The Company was organized in Lenoir county, on the 9th day of June, 1861, and have been in the service ever since. They are now at Fort Holmes, near Wilmington.

We are requested to state that Dr. B. F. Arrington, Surgeon Dentist, has arrived and may be consulted at his office, Exchange Hotel. Persons requiring his professional services should call soon, as he will only be here some eight or ten days.

The young prodigal, the Prince of Wales, has just built a private theatre for his wife and her friends to amuse themselves in.—*Ex. Paper.*

Smart chap—and no doubt a good husband, but who wouldn't humor a wife like his? A pledge of love in seven months—just think of it!

POSTPONED.—The Lecture of Rev. Dr. Lacy, which was to have been delivered in the Commons Hall, last night, was postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather. The addresses will take place to-nigh and to-morrow night.

We invite the attention of shippers and others having business with the Southern Express Company to the notice of the company to be found in this paper.

Mrs. Gen. R. E. Lee recently presented thirty-seven pair of gloves, made with her own hands, to a detail of men from the 52d Regt. North Carolina troops, engaged in rebuilding the plankroad near Orange Court House, Va.

A late Nashville paper says: "Hon. E. H. Ewing, one of the most distinguished citizens of our State, last Saturday, took the oath prescribed by Mr. Lincoln's proclamation—the amnesty."

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Feb. 13.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
Dried	$25
BACON—Hog round	$3 50
BEEF	$1 25
BEESWAX	$3
BEANS	$25
BUTTER	$4 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$70@80
CHICKENS	$2 50
COFFEE	$12@16
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$1 75
FLOUR—	$130
" Superfine	$100
" Fine	$80
FODDER—per hundred	$9@12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$7
LARD	$3 00
MOLASSES	$15@20
MEAL	$18
NAILS—Scarce	$2 50
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$275 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$10
" Irish	$8
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$18
" White Table	$29
RAGS	25c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT—	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$6 00
" Coffee	$10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 50
WHEAT	$15

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, February 9.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$2 50@2 75
BEEF, retail	$1 25
BEESWAX	$2 75
BUTTER	$4@4 50
CORN	$16
COTTON	$1@1 25
COTTON YARNS	$12@35 00
COFFEE	$11@12 50
EGGS	$1 50@1 75
FLOUR	$125@140
IRON, Swede	$3@4 00
LEATHER	$15@20 00
LARD	$2 25@2 50
NAILS	$3@4 00
PORK	$2 50
PEAS	$16
RYE	$16
SUGAR	$4 50
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$2@2 50
SHEETING, 4-4	$1 40@3 50
SALT	$22 50
TALLOW	$3

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

20 BUNCHES OF COTTON YARNS, NO'S FROM 9 to 12. Address "H," Progress Office.
Feb 15-3t*

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE A SPLENDID BRICK DWELLing House and a 2 acre Lot and out buildings.

—ALSO—

three-fourths of a Store, all in the town of Murfreesboro, N. C., and 100 acres of land about 1 mile from town. Two Plantations in Bertie county, situated on Cashie river, one containing 800 acres, the other 1,000 acres, with a Fishery one mile from the landing on the plantation, and may really turn out one of the best in the State. There is upon both farms good dwellings and all necessary out houses, apple and peach orchards. All these lands are well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn and peas.

—ALSO—

one tract of land in Stanly county, N. C., adjoining Cabarrus county, 12 miles from Concord Depot, 3 miles from Rockey river and 2 miles from Barrier's Mills, containing 1,200 acres. The land is nearly all level. It is said there is plenty lime stone. This is a splendid farm for wheat, tobacco, corn, &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity for investment and seldom offered. Apply to

P. HENNEBERRY,
Feb 3-1m Windsor, N. C.
Standard and Petersburg Express copy 30 times.

FOR SALE,

5,000 NO. 11, NO. 60 AND NO. 0 PLOW POINTS and Landsides.
400 No. 11, No. 60 and No. 0 Plows.
2,000 Plow Bolts.
8,000 Bar Iron from 1 to 3 inches wide.
Jan 21-1m* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHISkey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to
J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,
Jan 15-tf Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

STOLEN.

FROM MY STABLES, A BLACK MARE, WITH a star in her forehead, right shoulder sore at the lower point—when stolen had on old shoes in front badly worn, one white hind foot, good size, left eye blind and can't see very good out of the other. I will give $25 reward to any person for information so I can get her. Address me at Morrisville, Wake county, N. C. Said mare is 7 years old.
Feb 15-7t* S. C. MARCOM.

FOR HIRE.

AN ABLE-BODIED NEGRO WOMAN, WITH TWO Children. The woman has been accustomed to doing both field and house work and is an excellent field hand. I will pay fifty dollars to any person who will take her and the children for the balance of the year, if taken to the country. Apply at

PLANTER'S HOTEL,
Feb 15-3t* Raleigh, N. C.

LEATHER TO EXCHANGE FOR HIDES.

I WILL GIVE LEATHER FOR GOOD DRY HIDES. Any person wishing to make the exchange can have the chance by calling on me at my Tannery or addressing me at Gibsonville, N. C.
Feb 15-2w D. P. FOUST.

NOTICE.

ADDRESSES ON THE WAR AND STATE OF the country, will be delivered by REV. DRURY LACY, D. D., Chaplain in the Confederate States Army, at the Commons Hall on the evenings of the 15th and 16th of February, 1864, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

At the close of each Address, a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the sick and wounded Soldiers in the Hospitals in the State of North Carolina. Feb 15-2t

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE PLOWS OF the People's Factory, will address Mr. H L. Owen, Hillsboro', N. C., who has charge of that department of our business at present. For points, land sides, &c., and all other things that we manufacture, address the proprietors.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
Feb 16-1w Hillsboro', N. C.

W. R RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 3-tf RALEIGH N. C.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Enrolling Office, 5th Cong. District. N. C.
OXFORD, January 27th 1863.

IN OBEDIENCE TO GENERAL ORDERS, NO 1, Commandant of Conscripts, Raleigh, January 20th, 1864, Militia and County Ensolling Officers, will notify all white males known between the ages of 18 and 45, within the limits of their respective regiments, to report at their county seats of their respective counties at the following times and places, for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Examining Board. This call embraces all white males between the ages of 18 and 45, whether previously exempted or not.

All those persons residing within the limits of the 40th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Franklin county, will report at Louisburg, on the 20th, 22d, 23d and 24 days of February 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 32d Regiment N. C. Militia, Nash county, will report at Nashville, on the 26th 27th, and 29th days of February and the first days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 37th Regiment N. C. Militia, Warren county will report at Warrenton on the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 42d Regiment, N. C. Militia, Granville county, will report at Oxford, on the 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 43d Regiment N. C Militia, Granville county, will report at Oxford, on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 46th Regiment N. C. Militia, Orange county, will report at Hillsboro', on the 22d, 23th, 24th and 25th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 45th Regiment N. C. Militia, Orange county, will report at Hillsboro'on the 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 38th Regiment N. C. Militia, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 39th Regiment N. C. Militia, Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 6th, 7th 8th and 9th days of April 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 118th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 15th days of April, 1864.

THOMAS TIBBS,
Ass't Surg., Chm'n & Ex. Board.
H. C. HERNDON, M. D.
W. H. DAVIS, M. D.

A. LANDIS,
Enrolling Officer, 5th Cong. District. Feb 1-2w
Confederate copy.

Enrolling Office. 3d Congressional Dist.
GOLDSBORO', N. C. January, 29th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CHAIRMAN EXAMINING Board of this District, hereby appoints the following days and places for the examination of Conscripts, in the following counties:

21st Regiment N. C. Militia, Jacksonville Onslow, February, 20, 22, 23, 24.

26th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Kenansville, Duplin, Feb. 25, 27, 29 and March 1st.

24th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 3, 4, 5, 7.

25th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 8, 9, 10, 11.

117th Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 14, 15, 16, 17.

42st Regiment N. C Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 18, 19, 21, 22.

27th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', Wayne, March 24, 25, 26, 28.

28th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', March, 29, 30, 31, April 1st.

19th Regiment N. C. Militia, Shady Grove, Jones, April 4, 5, 6, 7.

SAM'L. R. RIXEY,
Surgeon, P. A. C. S., Chairman Ex. Board.

Chief Enrolling Office, 3d Cong. Dist.,
GOLDSBORO', January 29th, 1864.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, Enrolling Officers will enrol all white males between the ages of 18 and 45, (whether previously exempted or not,) within the limits of their respective commands, and order them to appear at the above times and places, in order that their claims to exemption may be examined.

In accordance with paragraph VIII, General Orders No. 3. A. & I. G. O., all exemptions heretofore granted will be revised, and when found to have been improperly granted, revoked.

Any person who fails to report at the time appointed, will, unless satisfactory proof to the contrary can be shown, be considered as having no claims to exemption, and treated accordingly.

Attention of the county Enrolling Officers is respectfully invited to General Orders No. 1, Adjutant General's Office, N. C., which orders officers of the Home Gaard to assist in arresting deserters. Their attention is also called to paragraph 11, General Orders No 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, which requires that not more than one-fourth of each Militia Regiment, shall be ordered to report at the rendezvous on each day.

J. A. BARNETT,
Capt. & Chief Enrolling Officer
Feb 1-3w 3d Cong. Dist.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT, Richmond, Feb. 1, '64.

EXCHANGE NOTICE—No. 8.

1. All prisoners heretofore held by the United States authorities, whether officers, soldiers or civilians, received at City Point, before the 1st of January, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., at any time prior to the 14th of November, 1863, and whose names were forwarded to me by Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, are declared exchanged.

3. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, belonging to the 1st Tennessee Heavy Artillry, who reported for duty at Marietta, Ga., and whose names were forwarded to me by Col. A. Jackson, are declared exchanged.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

By order,
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Feb 5-1w Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.
Confederate newspapers publish six times and send bills to the War Department.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address.

J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July Charlotte, N. C.

TIN-WARE.

WE WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A good assortment of Tin-Ware, at Confederate rates. A liberal deduction made to the trade.

KING, POGUE & CO.,
Jan 26-1m Graham, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$ 9 50
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	28 50
Four days	6 50	One month	36 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	7

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Colling, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice ..William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter, Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Beaufort; 2d Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W S Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert I Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis, of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G K W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. E Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. P. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT RALEIGH

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mail train going East—arrives at 9:40 a m, leaves at 10:10 a m.

Going West—arrives at 12 night, leaves at 1 night.

Accommodation train going East—arrives at 11 night, leaves 12:5 night.

Going West—arrives at 12:30 p m, leaves 1:20 p m.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mail train going North—leaves at 11 a m, arrives at 1 night.

Accommodation train going North—arrives at 12:45 a m, leaves 11:30 night.

PLOWS FOR BARTER—IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A LOT OF SUPERIOR Plows well adapted to the low counties of North Carolina, which he will exchange for corn, bacon and lard, the two last articles preferred—at old prices for plows and the articles named.

Refers to Council Wooten, a scientific and good farmer, who is now using the plows with great satisfaction.

The corn, bacon or lard must be delivered at Hillsboro and the subscriber will deliver the plows at any point on the Railroad. Plow points furnished when desired.
Jan 29-3w H. L. OWEN.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT
Jan 23-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16, 1864.

Suspension of Habeas Corpus.

We publish to-day a communication favoring the suspension of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*. We do this because we are willing that the advocates of both sides of a subject shall be heard through these columns, especially when the discussion is conducted with propriety and in good taste.

Our correspondent makes an extract from the speech of Lord Sidmouth, in the House of Lords, 1817, to strengthen his position; but he seems not to reflect that this extraordinary exercise of power was asked in England, at that day, under very different circumstances from those that surround us here, in the Southern Confederacy, at this time: nor does he quote anything from noble Lords, who, during that long debate, opposed the bill. Monarchy was contending against Monarchy, and widespread dissatisfaction among the people of England had assumed the shape, in some localities, of open revolt. Have we anything of the kind here? Certainly not.

The continued suspension of the *habeas corpus* was asked for because a committee appointed for the purpose, reported "that it was their painful duty to report that these papers afforded but too many proofs of the continued existence of a traitorous conspiracy for the overthrow of our established government and constitution, and for the subversion of the existing order of society." Does anything of the kind exist here? We deny it. If such an impression exists at Richmond it is based upon anonymous letters and the evidence of irreliable, irresponsible informers. The people do not want the constitution overthrown, nor do they want their rulers to do it.

Though the bill passed, it was opposed by many of the best minds of both branches of Parliament. Earl Grey, Lord Erskine, Earl Grosvenor, Lord King, the Marquis of Lansdown, Earl Spencer and the Duke of Sussex, besides others, spoke against the bill in the House of Lords.

Earl Erskine said, "that with every wish to support the just authority of government, he felt it quite impossible to consent to any farther suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and thus to invest the ministers of the Crown with an absolute dominion." * * * "He looked only to the support of the constitution and to the prosperity of the country, which for ages had flourished by its preservation." * * * "They (the people) might be mistaken in this reasoning, but it was unjust to brand it as hostile to the government, and pointing to its overthrow, when it had over and over again been maintained in parliament, by the most illustrious statesmen, that a reform in the representation was the only possible security for our invaluable constitution." "This alone had been the object of every one of the numerous meetings which had so much alarmed His Majesty's ministers, and which they had taken such violent and dangerous measures to suppress." * * * "The House might depend upon it, and he spoke from an experience which scarcely ever belonged to any other man, that the administration of justice, instead of being strengthened by it, was sure to suffer in the extreme from the odium attaching even upon just prosecutions; and government might lay its account with being completely foiled in every attempt to produce order and obedience by judicial trials, as long as the *habeas corpus* act continued suspended, and other measures of distrust and coercion were in force against the whole mass of the people." "In the year 1794 he had felt the benefit of this state of things, as counsel of the accused of that period, from the popularity it gave to their defence,—he did not mean by saying so that their case required it. The acquittals on the contrary, had saved the liberties of England, and he thanked God for it." "They kept sacred the order of crimes, and inspired the multitude with reverence for the laws."

"Lord King said, that the evils of the year 1780 were owing to the want of vigilance, and the security against their recurrence was vigilance, and not the suspension of our laws and liberties." "If tenfold the danger existed, there would be neither necessity nor reason for suspending the great safeguard of the constitution."

Earl Spencer considered the suspension an awful and dangerous experiment."

The Duke of Sussex, who closed the debate, "Had witnessed the effect of arbitrary power upon the subjects of other countries, and he observed that poison and assassination were prevalent amongst them." "In this country these dreadful practices were scarcely known." "But if the expressions of popular sentiment were suppressed or circumscribed, as it might be by such measures as that under consideration, that it would endeavor to find vent some other way." "Should this measure pass into a law, it would be his duty to submit to it; but until it did he would oppose it in every stage."

We might give more striking passages from the speeches made against the suspension, but deem the above sufficient for our purpose. The adherents of the ministry succeeded and the bill passed, and the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act was continued; but no one can say that all and more could not have been accomplished by the operations of the civil laws, without the suspension. One of the arguments used to effect the passage of the bill was that a treasonable agitation existed whose purpose it was to overthrow the Crown and establish a *Republic*; and granting that this was true, we may assume that if it be necessary to deprive the people of their liberties and exercise despotic powers to preserve a Crown, the exigency may be greater when one is to be established. Do any of the advocates of the suspension of the writ of *habeas sorpus* desire a monarchy here? Men, who have lost their reason, are frequently heard to curse the freedom of the press and of speech, and wish for a strong government; and yet when one whose leading impulse is love of country, is heard to raise his voice for the freedom of the citizen and to contend for a strict observance of the constitution, he becomes an object of suspicion.

There is no conspiracy against the Confederate Government and no one contemplates or desires its overthrow; on the contrary, our people with a unanimity but seldom seen in history, are pouring out their blood and treasure for the advancement of our independence and its establishment upon a sure foundation. Why insult them, then, by the exercise of doubtful powers, or the inauguration of a despotic rule?

England is not free America, and though the British parliament might make this dangerous experiment and yet preserve their ancient constitution, we should pause long and deliberate well before such an expedient is resorted to here; for the gloom, despondency, and we may say indifference to results that will be sure to follow the suspension of the *habeas corpus* throughout the Confederate States, will work more injury to our cause than would the loss of a dozen general engagements on the field. We do not oppose this proposition for any factious purpose, or to thwart the purposes of Congress or the Executive, —(some of the friends of the President claim that he himself is opposed to it)—but before God our whole argument against it proceeds from a sincere desire to strengthen those who rule us and benefit the cause.

We have no idea that anything our correspondent or ourself may say will at all affect the action of Congress, for if the power to suspend the writ is to be given the President, we doubt not but the bill has already passed; but we desire that our protest should accompany the letter of our correcpondent that the world may see and know, now and hereafter, that, we opposed, with all our mind, heart and soul, this proposed outrage upon the rights of the people and unnecessary violation of the Constitution. We do those who favor the suspension the justice to admit that they are sincere—that like Lord Sidmouth and others who advocated it in the House of Lords, in 1817, they are honest in their convictions—but they have neither the ear or the confidence of the people of North Carolina, or of any one of the Confederate States. The people of this State are opposed to it by at least a majority of ten to one, and its exercise over them will be followed by a dissatisfaction and demoralization that will greatly impair that hearty co-operation and zealous support which they have heretofore given the government and the cause of their country.

The American people, having been freer than any on the globe are necessarily more sensitive as to any innovations on their established rights and written constitutions; and though the power now asked for Mr Davis was given to Abe Lincoln, by the Federal Congress, he has never dared attempt its exercise over the mass of the people of the North, because he knew very well they would not submit to it. And after ridiculing him and abusing his Congress for such an attempt to assume and exercise despotic powers, how can we follow in his footsteps? True, at the commencement of the war he imprisoned a few prominent citizens of the North and suppressed a few newspapers, but he soon was forced, by that deep love of personal liberty and defiance of tyranny and tyrants that characterizes the American people above those of all other countries, to release the o es and unmuzzle the other; and now, men whom he then imprisoned and presses that he then temporarily suppressed, are more bitter in their denunciations of his infamous policy than any others. Lincoln dare not suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* over the whole North nor even a whole State. Shall we do it?

If there ever was a time when the suspension would have been at all justifiable, in this country, it was in 1860, or previous thereto, when factious conspirators, North and South, were plotting the overthrow of the old government; and all arguments used in favor of it now would have applied with tenfold more force then, for at that time there were *secret*, organized societies, in both sections, plotting and conniving at the destruction of an established government; but had any one dared make such a proposition in the old Congress, previous to the secession of the first State, he would have been hissed from the hall and his name would have become a by-word and a reproach throughout the land.

We have skulkers, we have extortioners, and doubtless some traitors—all are inseperable to a state of war—but we insist that there is no organized plot on the part of any respectable persons to undermine or overthrow the government; and that the civil laws, if those who are appointed to administer them but do their duty, are quite sufficient for all the evils that threaten us, internally; and hence there is no shadow of an excuse for the exercise of the one man power. Let Congress and the Executive but do their duty, and the past is sufficient guarantee for the future that the people will do theirs.

It will be known in a few days what disposition Congress has made of the bill to confer the power on the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and we shall probably not recur to the subject again, but we will say in conclusion, that while we are proud of being on record against it, if exercised we shall endeavor to submit and conduct ourself in all things as becomes a good citizen, hoping that the loyalty and patriotism of the people, under the trying ordeal, may be such as to convince Congress and the Executive that the adoption of no such extreme measures were necessary. One war is one too many, and a revolution among ourselves, added to the sufferings and horrors of the present struggle with a powerful enemy, would be unsupportable; and we must correct abuse, if abuses occur, only by temperate and well digested appeals to reason and the silent but potent instrument of the ballot box. Whatever abuses or usurpations may occur must be submitted to and endured until we can correct them in the constitutional way. Though our rulers and law-makers may err, or even descend to bribery and corruption, the cause in which we have sacrificed so much is dear to every lover of freedom, and our people will withhold nothing in the way of blood or treasure to achieve their independence.

They tell us we have yet freedom of the press and of speech, and if this be so, and it was not considered treason for some of the most distinguished members of the English parliament to protest against such an innovation of their constitution as the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, in 1817, surely an humble member of the free press, of this free country, is guilty of no crime in raising his feeble voice against the exercise of this doubtful power, here, in the year of grace, 1864.

So much for the argument of our correspondent and the *habeas corpus*.

For the Progress.]

The Habeas Corpus.

MR. EDITOR: As much discussion is now going on in regard to the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, I have deemed it not amiss to furnish the following brief sketch of its history.

The principles of that act have been recognized from time immemorial by the Anglo-Saxon people. The *Magna Charta* extorted from King John, which enacts "no man shall be taken and imprisoned but by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land," did not enact that as a new rule of law, but only declared it to be the law of England. But notwithstanding *Magna Charta*, and, in despite of repeated formal confirmations, it became operative only by means of the *habeas corpus* act. Judges refused the writ at their pleasure, or insisted it could be issued only in Term time; and sheriffs and jailors frequently refused to obey it. Such was the condition of things under *Magna Charta*, when Lord Shaftesbury, in the 31st year of the reign of Charles the Second (1679), procured the passage of the *habeas corpus* act. Of that important event an eminent writer thus speaks: "This important statute for securing the subject against arbitrary imprisonment was at last obtained, chiefly through the management of Shaftesbury, and is some set-off against the many offences of that changeling minister." The manner of its passage is thus stated by Bishop Burnet: "The bill had passed the House of Commons, and was taken to the Lords. When the question was about to be taken in that House, Lords Gray and Norris were named to be tellers. Lord Norris, being a man subject to vapors, was not at all times attentive to what was doing. So, a very fat Lord coming in, Lord Gray counted him for 10, as a jest only at first, but seeing Lord Norris had not observed it, he went on with his mis-reckoning of ten; and so it was reported to the House, and declared that they who were in favor of the bill were in a majority, though it indeed went on the other side." Such is the history of the passage of that important act, which has been adopted without material change in this country.

I will now proceed to mention some of the times and occasions wherein it has been suspended in England. On the 23d of April, 1690, Sir Joseph Williamson, in the House of Commons, prefaced his motion for a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the following remarks: "That power, I move for now, was formerly used and exercised in the government; and if there be not some extraordinary provision made on extraordinary occasions, to lodge such a trust, for some few months, against such persons as shall be justly suspected to conspire against the government, to support the government that has redeemed us from the danger of all our rights, secular and divine, we are to despair for tolerable terms to live and breathe in, without such helps. In all Parliaments, they have found it necessary to lodge a trust in the crown, as when in Henry the 8th's time there was a power *pro interim*, by proclamation, &c. Let no gentleman think hardly of this motion, I do not doubt but you will have a return suitable to the trust. My motion is, "that a power, for some few months, be in the Crown to commit persons for treasonable correspondence against King William with King James, without bail."

Again, in 1817 a motion came up in Parliament for the continuation of the suspension of that act. The matter was referred to a Committee who say, "that it was their painful duty to report, that these papers afforded but too many proofs of the continued existence of a traitorous conspiracy for the overthrow of our established government and constitution, and for the subversion of the existing order of society."

Lord Sidmouth in support of the bill said:

"All he asked was, the adoption of the measure now proposed, if their lordships agreed with him in thinking it essential for the preservation of the constitution. With respect to those parts of the country to which the attention of the executive government had been directed with the most particular anxiety, as well as with respect to other parts of the country, government had received information from various sources, of secret meetings and other practices, which left no possibility of doubt as to the atrocious nature of the designs of the disaffected. Many other circumstances, besides those mentioned in the report, had come to the knowledge of the executive government; and they knew of many individuals who were engaged in the work of promoting these atrocious designs, although the proof was not sufficient, according to the policy of the law, to convict them. What was to be done with respect to these persons? Were they to be permitted to go on from day to day, and from place to place, perverting and poisoning the minds of the people, and leading them from disaffection to sedition, and from sedition to treason, without any power in the government, for their own sake as well as that of others, to remove them from that society which they made it their business to taint and corrupt? In those places where the schemes of the conspirators had been most advanced, the act had been put in execution; the leaders were in custody, and the consequence was, that in those places the atrocious designs of the conspirators were frustrated and defeated. Such had been the effect of the execution of the act; but it was not in this way only that the act had been useful: the committee stated, "that the reports received from many of the most active magistrates and from persons whose stations, both civil and military, had enabled them to collect the most extensive information, and to form the most accurate judgment as to the state of the country, concurred in attributing, in a very considerable degree, the disappointment of the attempts already made, and the hopes of continued tranquility, to the actual exercise of the powers which parliament had intrusted to the executive government, and to the effect of the known existence of such powers, ready to be called into action when necessity required it; and in representing the danger which would threaten the country if those powers were to be withdrawn at the present moment."

The bill passed by a majority of 104.

Thus we see that our Saxon fathers—those careful guardians of their liberties—submitted, on many occasions, to the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act.—Why did they submit? Because they saw their country threatened by enemies within and enemies without. They comprehended well the alternative of putting down faction, or seeing their government overthrown by that same faction. The same arguments, the same charges of oppression and tyrany on the part of the government, that we now have among us, were heard among them. Time proved that they were but the expressions of hatred to the constituted authorities. Time will prove the same thing with us.

There never was a people more jealous and watchful of their liberties than were the Romans under the Commonwealth, and yet, in times of danger, they confided the safety of the State to one or more Consuls, with absolute powers. In this they comprehended the important truth that unity of action is eminently essential to success; and *that* unity can be best attained where one voice alone gives command. Our revolutionary fathers were sensible of that truth when they invested Washington with full and plenary powers. War is an abnormal state of things, and requires extraordinary and unusual measures. The life of the patient is often saved by the lopping of a limb; great conflagrations are frequently stayed by the blowing up of a few houses. So, likewise, the safety of the State sometimes requires the temporary abridgment of the rights of its citizens. In times of peace the politician has the right—it is his bread and butter—to be continually ringing in the ears of the people the danger to which this or that measure subjects their liberties. Such harangues are generally as harden of harm as of good. The multitude, contented and pursuing the even tenor of their way, listen to them good-naturedly, conscious at the same time that they are all intended for "Buncombe." Not so in times like the present. An abnormal condition of things is upon us—the citizen, summoned by the State to contribute his person, property and life, if need be, to its defence and safety, turns "a longing, lingering look behind," to the times when he sat beneath his own vine and fig tree, and "there was none to distarb or make him afraid." His passions and prejudices are aroused—he sees and feels that things are not as they were, and he is in the proper condition to receive any impulse that designing and ambitious men may give him. The corrupt politician comes along and whispers in his ear, that the government under which he lives has brought on this state of things—that his liberties are in danger, and that it is time to commence considering under what king he will elect to serve. Such harangues engender discord and faction, and the strong arm of power alone can restore order and promote that unity of action so necessary to the success of the great work in which we are now engaged. I am one of those who are not afraid to trust President Davis with that strong arm. Grant that individual cases of hardship may arise under the suspension of the *habeas corpus*—that abuses may exist—yet, if the exigences of the times demand it, individual cases cannot for a moment be permitted to intervene to the detriment of the public good.

P.

The Third Fall of Jackson.

There is no longer any doubt as to the occupation of Jackson, Miss., by the enemy. Sherman is in the heart of the State with an large force, and unless there is more efficiency and activity in that section we fear Mississippi will soon be as prostrate as Tennessee. Gen. Polk's embargo on the telegraph is an unfavorable augury, for whenever a commanding officer refuses to let the country know what he is doing, by ridiculous orders, we are sure to hear of disaster. We will hope, however, for the best. The *Mississippian* of the 9th gives the following details of the situation:

It seems that this ill-fated city is doomed to suffer all the ravages which a cruel war can bring. Thrice has it passed into the enemy's possession. Their third occupation is doubtless intended to be permanent. We learn from passengers that A. P. Merrill, formerly cashier of the Agricultural Bank, Natchez, came out with the Yankee columns, and was to be inaugurated Governor of Mississippi last Saturday.

The following particulars of events connected with the evacuation of Jackson are from a reliable source:

On Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, official information was received at Jackson that the enemy were advancing on Clinton, in two columns, 25,000 strong, by the Queen's Hill and Clinton roads. Owing to such immease superiority of numbers, Gen. Lee declined to give them further battle, and retired towards Canton, to effect a junction with Gen. Loring, who had reached Madison Station with his command that morning. About the time that Gen. Lee left Clinton, an immense smoke was observed in that vicinity. At 12 o'clock the order was given to evacuate Jackson, as the enemy were then reported within six miles of the place. All soldiers at once left the place, the citizens retired to their houses, and a painful stillness reigned o'er the thrice-doomed city. But it was the calm that preceded the storm. About 5 o'clock in the evening, the enemy entered the city, driving a small detachment of our cavalry before them. Their demoniac yells were heard on the east bank of Pearl river. One of the party left to dismantle the pontoon bridge was mortally wounded. The bridge was effectually destroyed.

Gen. French's division was under orders and in readiness to retreat Friday evening. It is now at Morton. The division had been held in reserve on the east bank of the Pearl river. Neither it nor Loring's division took part in any of the engagements. The latter was held at Canton to watch the movements of the column which had started from the Yazoo. Gen. Lee's cavalry did nobly, but they were not able to contend against twenty to one. The conduct of Gen. Adam's brigade, and a portion of the brigade commanded by Col. Starke, is beyond all praise. On Friday they permitted the enemy to advance only four miles. In Gen. Adams' old regiment alone, ten were reported killed and sixty wounded. Major Bridges, of Gen. Lee's staff was mortally wounded. The bearing of Gen. Lee was perfectly sublime. In no sense can any portion of the responsibility for this third loss of Jackson fall upon him.

On Friday, Gen. Ross' cavalry brigade, after destroying some transports, met the enemy near Satartia, and fought him, five times their number, with revolvers. It is represented as the most desperate fighting of the war. A regiment of negro cavalry, which they intercepted in a lane, was completely slaughtered.

Our army fell back of Pearl river by way of Grant's ferry, which is about twelve miles above Jackson.

Large conflagrations were visible in the vicinity of Jackson and Madison Station at 10 o'clock, Saturday night. Before Gen. French retired, he caused a large lot of cotton at the depot to be destroyed. A few cars were left at the depot. The railroad between Brandon and Jackson was left uninjured by our troops.

In addition to the two columns which moved out on Canton and Jackson, another was reported as advancing on Crystal Springs, but this needs further confirmation before it is entitled to full credence. Sherman was in chief command.

Reinforcements, we learn, have been pouring west, and a stand will be made at Morton. All telegraphic communications, except for military purposes, have been interdicted by Gen. Polk, which fact accounts for our failure to receive intelligence of these important movements several days ago.

We see nothing particularly discouraging in all this. The occupation of Jackson and the withdrawal of the main body of our infantry force east of the Pearl, is no more than we all expected. Indeed, indications for several months past go to show that our Generals did not expect to hold the country west of Pearl river. Everything which could be serviceable to us or the enemy has been withdrawn, preparatory to the contemplated evacuation of that portion of the State by our forces. The policy of the government is concentration, and we are glad to see it adopted. In the recapture of Jackson, the enemy has only increased the task before him. He has made no substantial gain by it, but only multiplied his difficulties, while, perhaps, he has accelerated those movements on our part which are necessary to our ultimate deliverance.

While, therefore, we are pained that the city is to stand for a brief period in the hands of the enemy, yet we cannot regard its fall as a disaster. On the contrary, we believe it will turn out to our ultimate advantage.

The same issue of the *Mississippian* contains the following paragraph:

Upon the eve of going to press we learned from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who left Gen. Polk's headquarters at 11 o'clock on Sunday night, that the enemy were in force at Pelahatchie, ten miles west of Morton on the southern railroad. Our troops were still at Morton, where it was supposed they would await the approach of the Federal forces.

LATER.

The *Mississippian* of the 10th has the following additional facts and speculations:

Our accounts from Morton, though meager, are quite cheering. The advance of the enemy from Jackson is not deemed ominous by any means; on the contrary, it is regarded as a highly favorable feature of the situation.

The force of the enemy is variously estimated at from 25,000 to 40,000. The best advices we have place his force at 25,000. It was thought in Mor-

dian yesterday morning, that a battle was [illegible] either at Morton or Pelahatchie. If a battle is [illegible] at either place, we have the utmost confidence [illegible] its results will be the almost total annihilation of [illegible] enemy. We ardently hope that such will be [illegible] ale of McPherson's advance, and that our friends [illegible] Mississippi will be effectually relieved of the plun[illegible] ing thieves of Lincolndom.

How to Feed the Soldiers.

CAMP NEAR ORANGE C. H., Jan. 31, 1864.

To the Editor of the Examiner: Believing you [illegible] be a friend to the soldier, I trust you will incor[illegible] following good suggestion in your valuable paper, [illegible] that every family send to their son, husband [illegible] father, as the case may be, a box of provisions. [illegible] rations in the army are short, and without aid [illegible] some quarter, the consequences are a want of [illegible] Allow me to suggest, also, what is proper to [illegible] that is, what a soldier mostly needs. A box should [illegible] tain bacon, (ham or side,) peas, butter, dried fruit [illegible] syrup in quantities to suit the convenience of the [illegible] per. Many other luxuries, under which the [illegible] tables groan, might be packed in, but the articles [illegible] merated will be most useful to the hungry soldier. Surely every family can do this. Such tokens of [illegible] and affection tend to encourage and satisfy the "[illegible] soldier boy," and lure him "on to deeds of [illegible] daring." Let all consider this suggestion and act [illegible] their consciences may dictate. Every paper in [illegible] South will please copy and confer a favor on every

SOLDIER.

We like the plan very much and think every fam[illegible] ly that has a kinsman in the army should act upon it; for there are but few that cannot spare something. But we would advise all to beware *how* they send the offerings, lest they never find their way to the proper parties. We started a box to a relative in the army of Northern Virginia, a few months ago, containing provisions and clothing, worth more than a hundred dollars. The box went safely by express to Richmond, and finally found its way to the person to whom sent, but was empty. It is best always when possible to do so, to put these things in the hands of some trusty person going direct to the army. Dr. Warren, Surgeon General, sends on an agent once a month, and anything left at his office will be properly delivered. Never trust a box to find its way through alone, for it is sure to be rifled by the way.

We had a visit, yesterday, from Capt. J. C. Gorman, 2d N. C. Troops, who is in the city on a short leave. Capt. Gorman was among the first to enter the army and has seen much hard service, having been in nearly all the principal battles in which the army of Northern Virginia has been engaged. We were pleased to learn from him that the army is in fine health and spirits, and that, while the rations are not quite so luxurious as some have reported, the men get enough.

BREAKERS AHEAD.—A Richmond correspondent of the Atlanta *Register*, writing on the 6th, says:

If it be true, as very confidently stated on the street, that it is the fixed purpose of Congress to grant the President the power of repealing the *habeas corpus* at will, the conflict of States Rights is probably not far off. The action of Georgia will be looked to with interest, and of Alabama also, in view of certain laws lately passed by their legislatures.

The Yankees are slackening their operations against Charleston, there are fewer monitors in the harbor than heretofore, and in all probability some of the troops have left for other scenes. We caution those who have charge of the defences of Mobile and Wilmington to look out, for the enemy will not remain idle.

The present Congress of the Confederate States will expire to-morrow.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALL AT KITTRELL'S.

THERE WILL BE A BALL AT THE COLLEGE House, Kittrell's Depot, on Thursday evening, Feb 18th.

MANAGERS:
JOS. COOK, M. D.,
A. W. GREEN, Lieut.,
S. W. JOICE Capt.,
E. A. DANIEL,
P. MARROW,
R. K SPEED, M. D.,
G. W. BLACKNALL, M. D.,
JOS S. CANNON,
H. G. WILLIAMS,
H. A. JOYNER, M. D.,
A. PIERCE,
L. C. EDWARDS,
WILLIAM LITTLE, M. D

Feb 16 2t

Office Southern Express Company,

RALEIGH N. C., Feb. 13th, 1864.

MUCH COMPLAINT BEING MADE OF THE Delays by this Company in forwarding merchandise, we are instructed to advertise that the Rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take precedence over all others, and next in order packages forwarded by friends or Associations to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of this rule, together with limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others. A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't.

Feb 16-1m

Office Southern Express Company,

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 10th, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONcerned that persons who ship packages containing Spirits, Wines or Cordials, without informing our Agents of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, Wines or Cordials, will not be forwarded by this Company except under special contract.

JAS. SLUTER,
Sup't and Act'g Pres't.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

Feb 16 1m

$400 REWARD

FOR THE ARREST AND DELIVERY IN JAIL SO I can get them of my 2 men. WASHINGTON ROLAND, black, 6 feet high, 23 years old, has very high peaks in his forehead, weighs about 160 pounds and has a very small foot, wears No. 8 shoes, had on when he left homespun pants, Confederate jacket and a Yankee overcoat, he had also a blue cloth suit, was bought in Richmond last June and was raised in Wilmington, N. C.—EDWARD, mulatto, near 6 feet high, about 21 years old, bowlegged, had on ordinary homespun and blue jacket. Both wear caps. The above named boys left the subscriber on the 28th January, and were seen at Christiansville on the 29th and had an opportunity of crossing the Roanoke river, and are supposed to be making their way to Wilmington or the Yankees.

B. C. WATKINS,
Halifaxboro' P. O., Chesterfield, Co., Va.

Feb 16-5teaw

PUBLIC SALE!!

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE RESidence of the subscriber, about four miles south of Raleigh, and near the Macedonia Meeting House, on Tuesday the 23d day of February,

Horses, Mules, Wagons, Harness for Horses and Mules; Plows, 1 Single Horse Wagon or Carryall and Harness; Plows.

Also Cows, Calves, Hogs, Sheats, and other property of various kinds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Feb 16-cod3t ANDREW MILLER.

LOST,

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, A DEED FROM J. P. Neville to Martha A. Justice; also bond to make title. Persons will please return the same to the subscriber. The finder will be suitably rewarded by handing them to J. J. Christophers, Esq.

R. M. JUSTICE.

Feb 16-3t